

On another occasion, a company of Diggers had been killed except one man. He showed the most extraordinary tenacity of life, both in a moral and physical sense. He performed prodigious feats of activity and strength in his endeavor to escape. He had been shot several times, and the blood was streaming from his neck, but when a man, I think from Illinois, ran up within a few feet of him and shot him "thru" and "thru" with an ounce ball, which came out of the breast. Upon this he fell, and the whites turned to leave the scene of their triumph. After proceeding a short distance from the spot, the man who had been killed by the Digger fell he was gone! He searched for him a considerable time, and at last discovered him behind a bush, concealing himself as well as possible. The Indian finding himself discovered, sprang to his feet, talked very fast, and made earnest gestures of supplication. The white warrior finally refused to spare him; on the contrary, he shot him again. Still he did not die, but begged for his life. The Digger then proceeded to dispatch him with his bow and arrow, but he did not succeed, for, to use the Indian's own words, "the damned Indian could not die." Finally, the white warrior, after having failed in his attempt to kill him, then, in the matter, he drew his butcher knife, to plunge it in his throat. The Indian groined with horror, and, still anxious to live, seized the blade, to stay it, with his hand. It was in vain. The weapon sunk deep into the hollow, and the savage expired.

I know not how to account for such human actions unless I lay it to what may be called the "law of ignorance." I have already remarked that these deeds of ignorance have been committed in this country. The ignorant men are like dangerous animals, and to destroy the finest feelings of nature, while it denies those delicate sensibilities which belong to cultivated minds. There is just sufficient civilization in such ignorance, to destroy all that is worth anything in untutored nature.

Were these Indians like the genuine North American red men, at the times of the bloody frontier wars of the United States, brave, subtle, and terrible in their destruction, it would be a different matter. But they are a poor, humble, degraded, and cowardly race. The instances are few, where they have shown any heroism in fight. And however much military or any other kind of men may strive to make them more like dangerous animals, and to make them the antagonists with their bows and arrows against muskets and Col's revolvers, it remains nevertheless a fact, that it is no credit for a white man to kill a Digger, or even fifty of them. It requires no heroism at all, no more than to slaughter the deer in the hills, or the coyote in the plains. It is pitiful to think of so cowardly a contest on both sides—contentable to try to make a hero out of such battles as these!

Before I close this subject, and my letter with it, I will state one more of the many acts which reflect little honor on the perpetrators. In one of the massacres of a ranchero, a woman was killed, which, believe me, has been no very uncommon occurrence. After the slaughter, she was found with a young child, about six months old, still sucking at the breast, from which it could no longer derive sustenance. Then arose a debate among the soulless ignoramus with regard to what was best to be done with it—as though it could be debated at all amongst men, what to do with a helpless and innocent infant!—Some were in favor of taking it with them to the settlements, where it could be fed and taken care of. But the majority were opposed to it, and they concluded to kill the child, and put it in the ground, since it would starve to death if they left it. This being decided upon, the next question was, who should do it? All refused except one, who presented his gun and blew its brains out! I attribute this deed, as I did the others, to a monstrosity, which I denominate *civilized ignorance*. It was nothing but a Digger, and what was the difference?

Cor. N. O. True Delta.

Sheep Husbandry in South Carolina.

COL. J. W. WATTS FLOCK.—The question has often occurred to us, why it is that so little attention has been given to sheep raising in South Carolina? The only reason that we have been able to find, is that which has operated so powerfully in all the planting States against a diversity of production, viz: the exclusive devotion of our people to the culture of cotton. This cotton mania, if it may be so termed, has already done much to impair our energies and means of producing. It is high time that the size of our cotton fields should be reduced, if by so doing we could be enabled to retain within the limits of the State, the large sums of money which we annually send abroad for articles of consumption which we can raise at home. Why should our State be a market for the horses, mules, bacon, and corn of other States? Why should we send abroad for our coarse cottons and woollens? It is only necessary for our people to take the matter in hand, and direct a portion of their capital into the proper channels, in order to put an end to this dependency on the markets for what our own industry can supply us with.

That the growing of wool would be a profitable business in some portions of our State, we have not the least doubt. Our native stock of sheep are not least adapted to the climate, and neglected as they generally are, yield a fair fleece from two to five pounds. By our native stock may be improved upon by the introduction of new breeds, and by the aid of more experienced sheep raisers in our country are of opinion that neither the quantity nor quality of the fleece will deteriorate in our climate.

A few days ago, we had the pleasure of seeing a beautiful flock at Spring Grove, Laurens District. The proprietor, our friend and quantum classmate, Col. J. W. Watts, has become convinced from the results which he has made, that he can grow wool more profitably than cotton. His flock contains near one hundred ewes of the Bakewell breed, and four ewes and two bucks of the pure Merino. The latter are from the flock of Col. Henry S. Randall, of Courtland, New York. (author of letters on Sheep Husbandry at the South.) One of the most intelligent and experienced wool growers in the United States. These sheep will be taken to north-western Georgia, by Dr. Wm. Anderson, who has been in the business for a short time. These sheep (the merinos) are an exceedingly hardy breed, and well adapted to this climate. They yield from four to eight pounds of wool, of superior quality, per annum. The Bakewell yield from six to ten pounds. They are a beautiful, highly formed, sheep—scarcely inferior to any for production.

The object of Col. Watts is wool-growing. We trust that he will meet with entire success in this laudable effort to demonstrate the practicability of sheep husbandry in this latitude, and thus influence others to follow his example. His flock is a valuable acquisition to the community in which he lives. In a few years he will no doubt be able to furnish those who may be inclined to imitate his example, with some of his improved breeds.—*Neerbury Sentinel*.

FARMING INCONSISTENCIES.—Farmers dig their gardens two feet deep, but only plow their land five inches. They take special care of their farm horses in a good warm stable, but expose their hogs and cattle to all weathers. They deny the utility of drainage in strong tenuous soils, but dare not dig an underground canal in such soils, because the water would get in. They waste their liquid manure, but buy guano from Peru to repair the loss; and some practical men, who are in ecstasies with the urine of the sheepfold, have been known seriously to doubt the benefit of manure. But it may be asked, "Where is the capital to come from for all these improvements?" The reply will be, "Where does the utility of drainage, to erect a whole town of new squares and streets, and to carry out every other useful and profitable undertaking?"

BARB-BOUND TREES.—The American Agriculturalist ridicules the idea of slitting the bark of trees with a knife, as is very common with many persons, when the tree is considered bark bound, with a view of making it grow. It says you might with the same propriety slit the skin of a bony, half-starved calf, in turning it out to pasture in the spring, in order to aid its growth. Sap is to plants what blood is to animals.—Instead of this course it advises to dig about and cultivate the roots of the trees—scrape off the moss, and wash the stem and trunk with coarse sand, lime, chamber slops—and the bark will take care of itself. This is all no doubt true, as experience and philosophy prove this and on what safer ground can we go?

"Look out, up there, how you trow bricks—guess you want to kill me nigger," said a lucky black boy carrier, the other day, when a large brick fell from a two-story scaffold upon his head and broke in two, without any further damage.

My father now amused himself in writing orders to his intended guests, including the English officer who had been mentioned by Jack Walsh. A card was despatched to him in the customary style of our Milesian invitations, which, for the benefit of our readers on the Eastern side of the Irish sea, I transcribe.—"The O'Carroll and Madame O'Carroll present their compliments to Major and Mrs. Bullman, and request the honor of their company to dinner at 5 o'clock on Thursday next."

"Castle Carroll, Monday."

It so fell out that Bullman, who being a stranger, was perfectly unacquainted with the style assumed by the representatives of ancient Celtic families was extremely perplexed by my father's hereditary designation. Prior to answering the card, he chanced to meet Bodkin, whom he slightly knew, and to whom he immediately applied for information. This is the oldest thing Mr. Bodkin," said the Major, "I have got an invitation from a gentleman who does not call himself *Mister*, but prefixes *The* to his name, and his lady is *Madame*. Can you explain it all?"

"Oh dear, yes," replied Bodkin, "it is the universal custom in this part of the world; and if you wish to pay a particular compliment, the rule is, that you must adopt precisely the same style yourself in your reply."

Certainly, whatever is right, said the unsuspecting Major, "I wish to conform to the etiquette of the country in everything."

Acting under the treacherous instructions of Bodkin, the Major wrote the following answer: "The Bullman and Madame Bullman present their compliments to Mr. and Mrs. O'Carroll, and will have the honor of accepting their invitation to dinner on Thursday next."

Words are indeed faint to describe my father's rage on receiving this answer. He stamped, stormed and swore the English rascal should pay for his audacious insult: "How dare he ridicule my hereditary title with his rascally Bullman parody? The fellow shall fight me in the hall, since my evil fate confines me to the house.—*The Gentleman in Debt*."

The following article from the New York Sunday Mercury contains matter for serious reflection:—

"We have yesterday published the following extract from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher of this startling fact—viz, that the next grand and glorious reform that is to agitate the world, will be a reform of the church!"

The church must be simplified back to that condition of things which the Messiah intended it to exist in, and in many wicked and shameful superfluities given to the poor. It is absolutely atrocious that hundreds of thousands of dollars should be wasted upon the erection of a building that thrusts its impudent and egotistical steeples into the heavens themselves, and the interior of which is so overlaid with ornament and so artistically set out, that the poor, who were always the special regard of the lowly Christ, dare not venture into it. The gospel is not now preached to the poor at all—at least, not in ninety nine churches out of a hundred. The church is not now Christianity was not originally preached in costly temples, nor were men hired and feted and costumed to preach it.

Of all the miserable and humbugging crafts in the world, there is not one that is more miserable and more humbugging than priest-craft. The Messiah took no pay for the healing and comforting of the poor, neither did any one of his disciples. We can believe that the church of Christ, who preached of the life, without any earthly hope of reward other than might come from success in their preaching.

We have said before in these columns, and we shall repeat it, that the mere trappings of our modern church would go far to the sustenance of our poor.—When schools had no existence—when the world was in darkness in reference to morals and that which tended to man's salvation here and hereafter, churches or places where men could gather together to hear the blessed truths of Christianity preached to them, were of incalculable value. But now, when every man can read, and when morality is taught us from thousand presses, guided churches are not wanted, but in their places, almshouses, hospitals, or asylums, to which the fallen, the forsaken, the broken hearted, and the repenting wretch may fly for sympathy and for succor. These would be the churches after God's heart. We never saw one of these flaming, costly edifices, called churches, that we do not regard them as a lie and an insult to the Supreme Being, more especially if there is attached to them a handsome house, in which dwells the sleek, perfumed preacher of the doctrines of the lowly Jesus.

A proposal is made in the London papers, over the signature of Edward Riddle, United States Commissioner, and the Austrian Commissioner, to transfer to New York the most attractive and valuable portion of the articles which have been exhibited in the Crystal Palace; and it is stated that a company has been formed to represent the Emperor of Austria, and to whom the entire management has been intrusted. It is also stated that a large building will be erected in New York, which will be made a bonded warehouse for the reception of goods from all countries, and that the proposed exhibition will be open on the 15th of April next, (about six months from this date), and continue open for a period of four months.

COL. MAY.—The New Orleans Delta of the 23d ult., says:—Col. Charles May arrived in our city by the Empire City. We were happy to find the gallant Colonel in such good condition and spirits. He has been ordered to Fort Mifflin, on the frontier of Texas, to take command of a squadron of dragoons. The Colonel we learn, created a great sensation at Havana. His stalwart figure, manly carriage, and gallant manner, impressed the Spaniards with a great awe and respect for American prowess and character. The Colonel has many friends in this city, whilst the reputation of his gallantry and manliness in the celebrated battle of Resaca de la Palma, has extended his fame over the world. We wish him many years of happiness and gratified ambition.

San Jose and San Francisco Railroad.

It gives a great pleasure to be enabled to state that this work has in reality been commenced. On Thursday last the corps of Surveyors began their labors, over the low land lying beyond Point Bruno, it being the intention of the Directors to complete as nearly as possible the survey of the ground least difficult for the prosecution of their plans in wet weather, before the winter rains begin. Two routes have been examined and pronounced perfectly practicable, and both will be completed in the lines open, which extend along the shores of the bay nearly the entire distance, while the other traverses the level of higher ground, meeting with fewer obstructions, or elevations, but crossing a greater extent of country and possessing less adaptability perhaps to public comfort, taste and convenience, than the first. Either of these routes, however, offer the greatest facilities for the work. The principal obstacle to the entire survey will be required about eight miles at this point, where the present San Jose road crosses a high ridge, at this point the laborers will be earliest employed, and the character of the soil is such as to admit of the work being carried forward during the rainy months. It is this ridge, which making out into the bay, forms the promontory known as Point Bruno.

The corps of Engineers, of which Mr. Wm. J. Lewis is Chief, comprises some of the best talent in America.

Two per Cent. a Month.

We never saw the other ends of some of the wires at Wall street better designated than in the following passage from an article in the Herald, on "Sunday in New York."

"If during the week, the stranger should be surprised at the intense activity and incessant eagerness to make money which prevails among our business men, let him look at their handsome wives and daughters as they sail out to church in a full Sunday apparel, and he will wonder no longer. This vast, uninterrupted stream of twenty-five dollar bonnets, fifty dollar silks, yard-wide ribbons, embroidered shawls, velvet robes, and costly furs, bespeak an unparalleled extravagance in the families of the industrious and prosperous many who make up the great body of the population of every large city. The expensive and ostentatious style of this immense class, both in their dress and manner of living, is one of the most striking characteristics of our country and our age. Nowhere else in the world can one-tenth of so great a number of expensive (we do not so well dressed) women be seen, in the same time and on the same roadway as in this city during the morning. When we encountered the first procession last Sunday, and remembered that money was worth two per cent. a month in Wall street, we could not help roughly estimating the enormous interest the husbands and fathers of New York bestow upon their wives and daughters."

Mrs. Bloomer, the editor of the Lily, which is published at Seneca Falls, New York, says: "To the highest artistic taste the human form is most beautiful, most graceful, wholly undraped and undressed."

Nov. 14, 1851—10-50

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—We learn from undoubted sources that the Spanish minister to-day demanded, under instructions, that our government invite back the Spanish consul to New Orleans, bring him there in an American naval vessel, salute his consulate flag, restore his effects and those of the other Spaniards destroyed in the late riots, or Caldersen de la Barra, the Spanish minister will demand his passports. It is understood that Mr. Webster has promptly refused to comply with these demands.

CW can hardly suppose Spanish reason is so stultified as to have asked this.—*Balt. Sun*.

Massachusetts Election.

Boston, Nov. 11.

There is probably no choice for Governor by the people. In this city the vote was for Winthrop, 7393; Boutwell, 3609; Palfrey, F. S. 1,292.

The Whigs lose largely for the Legislature throughout the State, and it is probable they will be in the minority.

The question of amending the Constitution is defeated.

The Methodist Church Case.

New York, Nov. 11.

The Methodist property suit was decided by Judge Nelson in the U. S. District Court, this morning. The decree in effect is that the complainants be entitled to the use of the church building, and that a decree be ordered accordingly. Whether the division will be *pro rata* or by the appointment of the capital, is left until the settlement of the decree.

California.

Silas E. Burrows, esq., in a letter to the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce, says:—

"The recent State election has given the Democratic party control of California, and the State will be divided in my opinion, this winter, the southern becoming a slave State. The value of our possessions on the Pacific are incalculably great in the march to greatness of the nation; and the attachments of the inhabitants to the ties they have left at home are strong as I have ever known; but still their wishes and interests must be consulted, or they will set up for themselves. Everything they desire for their protection, and to aid in facilitating their business operations, and in developing the great resources of the State, should be with pleasure and promptness conceded to them by the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of our Government."

San Francisco and her great fleet of merchant ships are entirely unprotected; and nature has given us the strongest positions for defence, on which fortifications should at once be constructed."

THE "UNION" IN STONE.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer lately in Florence, states that Mr. Powers is engaged on a piece of statuary representing the "American Union." He says:—

The clay model, of which the marble is to be the copy, represents a female of majestic proportions. In a standing attitude, with one hand resting on a Roman fasces, the emblem of union and strength, while the other arm is gently uplifted, with the hand pointing to heaven, to which the solemn and earnest expression of her face seems to appeal.

Like the other works of Mr. Powers the attitude and form of this statue is easy, graceful, and noble, and is characterized by that peculiar dignity observable in, and which forms one of the chief attractions of his Greek Slave, even amidst her fetters.

SCENE AMONG THE HISTORICS.—The following laughing scene took place in a Western city not long since. The deceased of a humorist, who had been a Roman fasces, the emblem of union and strength, while the other arm is gently uplifted, with the hand pointing to heaven, to which the solemn and earnest expression of her face seems to appeal.

Like the other works of Mr. Powers the attitude and form of this statue is easy, graceful, and noble, and is characterized by that peculiar dignity observable in, and which forms one of the chief attractions of his Greek Slave, even amidst her fetters.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore.....1 per cent. Philadelphia.....1 per cent.
New York.....1 per cent. Charleston.....1 per cent.
Boston.....1 per cent. New Orleans.....1 per cent.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 13, 1851.

REMARKS.—The water courses continue low, and the principal portion, if not all, of the produce is received from below tide-way, either by boats, rafts or per railroad. The river communication between this place and Fayetteville is very uncertain. We give below such remarks as we feel justified in making relative to the transactions of the week.

BEEF CATTLE AND MUTTON.—The market is very well supplied with reasonable fair quality of both beef and mutton, and prices remain firm, from \$4.50 to \$5 per 100 lbs. for the net beef after being slaughtered, and from \$1 to \$1.50 per head for mutton. The highest prices quoted are only paid for the very best articles.

BACON.—We hear of sales only in small lots. Our figures represent near the market prices as we can make them. The receipts have been light, as is usual at this season of the year.

COFFEE.—Sales light at quotations. Stock fair. Coffee—None received this week, stock in store fair for the season.

FEATHERS.—Small sales at 40 cents per lb. FLOUR.—Sales in lots to suit at quotations, as to quality and quantity.

HAY.—Sales of about 380 bales during the week. 100 bales at 80 cents in small lots, 50 at 66c, 100 at 62c, and 130 at 65 cents per 100 lbs.

LARD.—The stock of both North Carolina and Western lard has been materially reduced. Sales of the first 12 cents per lb., in barrels.

LUMBER.—There has been nothing doing in river lumber—none in first hands.

LARD.—None received since last week's report. LIQUORS.—Prices remain firm with sales to the trade, of Whiskey at 26 cents per gallon, in bbls.

MOLASSES.—None received, stock in first hands very light. NAVAL STORES.—Our review of last Thursday left the market for turpentine in a firm state, at \$2.30 to \$2.35 for soft, and \$1.35 for hard, per 280 lbs.; at which prices the whole of the receipts since the above date have been taken, with the exception of a small quantity of hard, which went at \$1.30.

The sales of the week foot up 4,157 barrels, -2,862 at \$2.30, and 1,605 at \$2.35 for soft and \$1.30 to \$1.35 for hard, but a small portion of the hard went at lowest figure. The highest prices were given for the article when it was received per boats, and the lowest price when in the water. The market closes firm to-day at quotations. The sales since yesterday noon have reached 1,838 barrels, 1,798 of which fetched our lowest figure—all of which is included in our weekly estimate.

Spirits Turpentine.—Continues firm at 29 cents per gallon, at which price, about 1036 barrels have changed hands during the week. The stock in first hands is light, and sales quick at this price. Rosin.—Stock of this article is also light. Operations have reached only about 800 bbls. during the week; 600 in large barrels at 95, and 300 in small do. (the latter this morning,) at 90 cents per bbl. Tur arrives slowly. We note a sale of 120 barrels a day or two since, at \$1.65, and 496 this morning at \$1.60 per bbl.

GREENS.—Green peas continue in demand, and prices remain firm at 70 to 85 cents per bushel. Several lots of peas received per railroad since our last, and we now quote at 70 to 80 cents per bushel, as to quality, and quantity. We note a sale of 100 bushels, at 80 cents per bushel, on Monday last.

POTATOES.—We note a sale of 175 bbls. Irish planting Potatoes, to dealers, from vessel, at \$2 per bbl. Sweet Potatoes arrive freely, and sales in lots to suit, at quotations.

POULTRY.—Receipts light and prices high. PORK.—Northern mess pork is now selling in lots to suit at \$15 to \$16 per bbl. Stock of prime light, and fetches about \$15 to \$16 per bbl.

RICE.—Nothing doing in this article, except in the small way to grocers, at quotations. No rough rice has yet been brought in.

SHOULERS.—But few have arrived this week. The sales have ranged from 2 1/2 to \$3 per M., for common export. SALT.—We note sales of about 2,500 bushels from vessel, in lots to suit, at 20 cents, and a 500 do. coarse salt, from store, at 22 cents per bushel.

WHEAT.—We note no receipts. TIMBER.—In consequence of the low stage of the water courses, timber comes in very sparingly, and high prices are readily obtained. We refer to our table for extremes of prices. The sales of the week reach 6 rafts.

FIREWORKS.—To New York, on barrels, have declined 5 cts. The same price is now taken for both on and under deck, and are dull. But little produce arriving for shipment, in consequence of the low stage of the rivers. We refer to our table for present rates.

EXCHANGES.—Remains firm. See table. WOOD.—There has been no business for some time, a scarcity of fire wood, and prices extremely high, ranging from \$3.50 for ash to \$4 per cord for oak.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Flour is unchanged—sales of 4,000 bbls. at \$3.75 to \$3.81. Rye flour, \$3.37. Corn meal, \$3.80. Wheat is steady. Sales of 2,500 bushels mixed, and white at 80 cents. Corn has advanced—sales of 16,000 bushels at 50 cents. Oats, \$2.30 to \$2.35. Provisions are quiet—sales of meat pork at \$15. Groceries are steady and unchanged. The cotton market is unchanged. Nov. 11, 1851, at 2 1/2 cents.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—Flour is dull—sales of 500 barrels Ohio at \$3.40. The receipts of corn are light, and

BACON, per pound.			NAVAL STORES.	
Hams,.....	\$12 a	\$12 1/2	Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.	2 1/2
Shoulders,.....	11 1/2		Yellow Dip, 2 3/4	2 3/4
Midlands,.....	11 1/2		White Dip, 2 3/4	2 3/4
Log rounds,.....	11 1/2		Hard, 2 3/4	2 3/4
Western,.....	10 1/2		Pitch, 1 1/2	1 1/2
BEANS, per bush.	7 1/2		Do. No. 1, 1 1/2	1 1/2
White,.....	7 1/2		Do. No. 2, 1 1/2	1 1/2
BEESWAX,.....	23		Do. No. 3, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Per pound,.....	23		Do. No. 4, 1 1/2	1 1/2
BUTTER,.....	18		Do. No. 5, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Per pound,.....	18		Do. No. 6, 1 1/2	1 1/2
BEEF, per bbl.	12 1/2		Do. No. 7, 1 1/2	1 1/2
N. Mess., 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 8, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Prime, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 9, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Common, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 10, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 11, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 12, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 13, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 14, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 15, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 16, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 17, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 18, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 19, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 20, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 21, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 22, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 23, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 24, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 25, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 26, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 27, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 28, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 29, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 30, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 31, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 32, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 33, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 34, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 35, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 36, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 37, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 38, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 39, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 40, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 41, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 42, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 43, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 44, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 45, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 46, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 47, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 48, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 49, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 50, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 51, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 52, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 53, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 54, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 55, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 56, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 57, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 58, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 59, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 60, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 61, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 62, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 63, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 64, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 65, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 66, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 67, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 68, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 69, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 70, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 71, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 72, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 73, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 74, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 75, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 76, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 77, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 78, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 79, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 80, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 81, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 82, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 83, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 84, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 85, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 86, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 87, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 88, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 89, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 90, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 91, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 92, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 93, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 94, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 95, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 96, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 97, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 98, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 99, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 100, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 101, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 102, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 103, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 104, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 105, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 106, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 107, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 108, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 109, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 110, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 111, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 112, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 113, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 114, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 115, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 116, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 117, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 118, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 119, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 120, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 121, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 122, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 123, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 124, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 125, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 126, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 127, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 128, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 129, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 130, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 131, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 132, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 133, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 134, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 135, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 136, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 137, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 138, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 139, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 140, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 141, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 142, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 143, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 144, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 145, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 146, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 147, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 148, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 149, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 150, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 151, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 152, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 153, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 154, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 155, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 156, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 157, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 158, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 159, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 160, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 161, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 162, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 163, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 164, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 165, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 166, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 167, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 168, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 169, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 170, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 171, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 172, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 173, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 174, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 175, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 176, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 177, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 178, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 179, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 180, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 181, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 182, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 183, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 184, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 185, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 186, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 187, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 188, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 189, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 190, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00		Do. No. 191, 1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. Inferior, 12 1/2	0 00			